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SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 91-958

DR. JORGE RAUL JOSE BRUNO MARTORELL y FERNAN- DEZ (JORGE R. MARTORELL)

JUNE 24, 1970.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3364]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 3364) for the relief of Dr. Jorge Raul Jose Bruno Martorell y Fernandez (Jorge R. Martorell), having considered the same, reports favorably thereon with an amendment and recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

AMENDMENT

In line 7, change the date "June 26, 1947" to read "November 30, 1963" and strike the remainder of the bill.

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

The purpose of the bill, as amended, is to enable the beneficiary to file a petition for naturalization. The bill has been amended to reflect the proper date upon which he last entered the United States.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

The beneficiary of the bill is a 53-year-old native and citizen of Cuba who was paroled into the United States at Brownsville, Tex., on November 30, 1963. He first entered as a permanent resident on June 26, 1947, and resided until October 7, 1952, when he returned to Cuba. His status was adjusted to permanent residence on November 7, 1969, and his date of admission was recorded as of May 20, 1966, under the

provisions of Public Law 89-732. He is a doctor of medicine presently employed at Florida State Hospital. He resides in Chattahoochee, Fla., with his wife and one of his children. He desires to enter private medical practice in Florida but cannot take the requisite examination until he acquires U.S. citizenship.

A letter, with attached memorandum, dated April 29, 1970, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with reference to the bill reads as follows:

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE,
Washington, D.C., April 29, 1970.

A-6724771

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR: In response to your request for a report relative to the bill (S. 3364) for the relief of Dr. Jorge Raul Jose Bruno Martorell y Fernandez (Jorge R. Martorell), there is attached a memorandum of information concerning the beneficiary.

The bill provides that, for the purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act, the beneficiary shall be held and considered to have been lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence as of June 26, 1947, and that he be considered to have met the physical presence requirements for naturalization. He has been a lawful permanent resident of the United States since May 20, 1966. The bill is apparently intended to provide the beneficiary with sufficient residence for naturalization.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND F. FARRELL,
Commissioner.

Enclosure.

MEMORANDUM OF INFORMATION FROM IMMIGRATION AND
NATURALIZATION SERVICE FILES RE S. 3364

The beneficiary Dr. Jorge Raul Jose Bruno Martorell y Fernandez (Jorge R. Martorell), a native and citizen of Cuba, was born on October 6, 1916. His father is deceased. His mother, a native and citizen of Cuba, resides in Cuba. The beneficiary married Dolores Margarita Seco, a native and citizen of Cuba, on December 14, 1942, in Cuba. Three children were born of this marriage in Cuba; Jorge Manuel on September 19, 1943; Ada Margarita on October 2, 1946, and Otto on August 6, 1962. Jorge Manuel and Ada Margarita are lawful permanent residents of the United States. Mrs. Martorell and Otto have been paroled into the United States for an indefinite period. They reside with the beneficiary in Chattahoochee, Fla. Jorge Manuel resides in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., and Ada Margarita resides with her husband in Linden, N.J.

The beneficiary obtained his medical degree in his native country in 1946. He has been employed as a medical doctor at the Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, since October 1968 at an annual salary of \$20,000. Prior to his present employment, he served as a medical doctor at hospitals in Larkin, W. Va.; Elgin, Ill.; Dallas and Houston, Tex. His assets, consisting of an automobile and personal property, total \$7,000.

The beneficiary was admitted to the United States as a lawful permanent resident on June 26, 1947. He departed to Cuba on October 7, 1952, where he resided until September 4, 1963, when he departed clandestinely by boat to Mexico. On November 30, 1963, he entered the United States illegally by wading the river near Brownsville, Tex. On the same date, he was paroled into the United States for an indefinite period. On November 7, 1969, the beneficiary was accorded the status of a lawful permanent resident of the United States under the provisions of Public Law 732, 89th Congress, and the date of his admission for lawful permanent residence has been recorded as of May 20, 1966.

The beneficiary desires to enter private medical practice in Florida but cannot take the requisite examination until he acquires U.S. citizenship. Absent enactment of S. 3364, he will have sufficient residence for naturalization eligibility on May 20, 1971.

Senator Spessard L. Holland, the author of the bill, has submitted the following information in connection with the case:

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., February 5, 1970.

HON. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: On February 2, I introduced S. 3364 for the relief of Dr. Jorge R. Martorell, who is employed at the Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee, and this bill has been referred to your committee for study.

To assist in this consideration of S. 3364, I am enclosing copies of the following:

Letter dated October 20, 1969, from Dan D. D'Alemberte, Esq., Chattahoochee.

Letter dated December 17, 1969, from Dr. Jesus S. Rodriquez, Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee.

Letter dated December 19, 1969, from Dr. Francis C. Walls, Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee.

Letter and enclosure dated November 21, 1969 from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice.

With kind regards, I remain

Yours faithfully,

SPESSARD L. HOLLAND.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLA., *October 20, 1969.*

Re Dr. Jorge R. Martorell.

Hon. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: I am writing with reference to the above client. If at all possible, I would like for you to give consideration to a bill which would allow him to become a citizen of the United States.

Dr. Martorell actually came to this country on November 30, 1963, and under existing laws, he has been granted an official date of entry of May 20, 1966. From 1947 to 1952, Dr. Martorell was actually in this country, first as an intern then as a resident in various hospitals, including a portion of his residency at Mercy Hospital in Miami, Fla. His registration number is A-6724771.

Dr. Martorell is presently employed at the Florida State Hospital as a staff physician. He is very much interested in getting his citizenship so that he may take the examination offered by the Florida Board of Medical Examiners. His present plans are to remain in this community. He feels his license to practice medicine in Florida will enhance his value to the patients he treats.

I am writing the same letter to Hon. Don Fuqua, hoping that perhaps companion bills for the relief of Dr. Martorell may be introduced.

Yours truly,

DAN W. D'ALEMBERTE.

DECEMBER 17, 1969.

Hon. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: This is to certify that I have known Dr. Jorge Raul Martorell for several years. He is a graduate of the University of Havana, Havana, Cuba.

His outstanding moral and professional qualifications make him highly recommendable for application for American citizenship.

Sincerely,

JESUS S. RODRIQUEZ, M.D.,
Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Fla.

DECEMBER 19, 1969.

Hon. SPESSARD L. HOLLAND,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR HOLLAND: Dr. Jorge Raul Martorell joined this department as staff psychiatrist in November 1968. Since this time and until the present, his work has been of high standard and conscientious application. He is well liked by patients, attending nursing staff, and holds the respect of his medical colleagues.

Dr. Martorell is a family man with well-established religious views and conscientious attendance to his church. At all times I have found

him to be a willing, able, and pleasant colleague, both at work and at social functions. He writes, understands, and speaks the English language, the latter with hardly a trace of accent.

In my personal opinion, Dr. Martorell would be an asset as a citizen of the United States.

Yours truly,

FRANCIS G. WALLS, M.D.,
*Chief of Service, Female Division,
Florida State Hospital, Chattahoochee, Fla.*

The committee, after consideration of all the facts in the case, is of the opinion that the bill (S. 3364), as amended, should be enacted.

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1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of the universe. It is shown that the question of the origin of the universe is one of the most important and most difficult questions in the history of science. It is a question which has occupied the minds of philosophers and scientists for centuries. The paper discusses the various theories which have been proposed to explain the origin of the universe, and it shows that the most reasonable theory is the theory of the Big Bang.

2. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence for the Big Bang. It is shown that there is a great deal of evidence which supports the theory of the Big Bang. This evidence includes the discovery of the cosmic microwave background radiation, the discovery of the red shift of light from distant galaxies, and the discovery of the abundance of light elements in the universe. The paper shows that all of this evidence is in excellent agreement with the predictions of the Big Bang theory.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the problems which remain to be solved in the study of the origin of the universe. It is shown that there are still many questions which have not been answered, and that it is necessary to continue to study the problem of the origin of the universe. The paper discusses the various methods which can be used to study the origin of the universe, and it shows that the most promising method is the study of the cosmic microwave background radiation.

4. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the philosophical implications of the Big Bang theory. It is shown that the Big Bang theory has important implications for our understanding of the nature of the universe. It shows that the universe is not eternal, and that it has a beginning. This is a very important discovery, and it has led to a great deal of discussion and debate among philosophers and scientists.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the religious implications of the Big Bang theory. It is shown that the Big Bang theory has important implications for our understanding of the nature of God. It shows that God is not the creator of the universe, but that God is the creator of the laws of nature. This is a very important discovery, and it has led to a great deal of discussion and debate among theologians and scientists.

6. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the social implications of the Big Bang theory. It is shown that the Big Bang theory has important implications for our understanding of the nature of society. It shows that society is not eternal, and that it has a beginning. This is a very important discovery, and it has led to a great deal of discussion and debate among sociologists and scientists.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the cultural implications of the Big Bang theory. It is shown that the Big Bang theory has important implications for our understanding of the nature of culture. It shows that culture is not eternal, and that it has a beginning. This is a very important discovery, and it has led to a great deal of discussion and debate among cultural studies scholars and scientists.

8. The eighth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the political implications of the Big Bang theory. It is shown that the Big Bang theory has important implications for our understanding of the nature of politics. It shows that politics is not eternal, and that it has a beginning. This is a very important discovery, and it has led to a great deal of discussion and debate among political scientists and scientists.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the economic implications of the Big Bang theory. It is shown that the Big Bang theory has important implications for our understanding of the nature of the economy. It shows that the economy is not eternal, and that it has a beginning. This is a very important discovery, and it has led to a great deal of discussion and debate among economists and scientists.



